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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/023,525	12/18/2001	Amit Haller	IXIM-01003US0	4759

28554 7590 07/16/2003

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EXAMINER

RAMPURIA, SHARAD K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2683	11

DATE MAILED: 07/16/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/023,525	HALLER ET AL.	
	Examiner Sharad Rampuria	Art Unit 2683	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 May 2003.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-10, 12-27 and 29-54 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) 11 and 25 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) 55-57 is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-10, 12-27 and 29-54 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>9</u>	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

***Response to Amendment***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-10, 12-27, 29-54 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claims 11, & 28 are cancelled.

Claims 55-57 are allowed.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 7, 9, 12-27, 29-37, 39-41, 43, & 46-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walsh et al. in view of Liebenow.

1) Regarding claim 1, Walsh et al. disclosed A method, comprising the steps of - obtaining information from a first device (103; fig.1; 0042-0043; pg.3) in a first short distance wireless network; transferring the information to a second device (111; fig.1; 0042-0043; pg.3) in a Wide Area Network ("WAN"), (0088; pg.7-pg.8) and,

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Walsh fails to disclosed telecommunication usage. However, Liebenow teaches in an analogous art, that making a business decision responsive to the information, wherein the information is WAN (0024; pg.4) telecommunication usage of the first device. (0019; pg.3) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include telecommunication usage in order to notify a remote device of a low battery capacity condition in a wireless communication system.

2) Regarding claim 2, Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 1, wherein the first device is a BluetoothTM device. (0043; pg.3)

7) Regarding Claim 7, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except an information of the health of a battery generated periodically. However, Liebenow teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 5, wherein the obtaining the information from a cellular modem is generated periodically by the cellular modem. (0020; pg.3). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include an information of the health of a battery generated periodically in order to notify a remote device of a low battery capacity condition in a wireless communication system.

9) Regarding claim 9, Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 1, wherein the transferring step includes transferring the information from a cellular telephone (111; fig.1) to the second device. (0043; pg.3)

12) Regarding claim 12, Walsh et al. disclosed A method, comprising the steps of: obtaining information from a first device (103; fig.1; 0042-0043; pg.3) in a first short distance wireless network;

transferring the information to a second device (111; fig.1; 0042-0043; pg.3) in a Wide Area Network ("WAN"), (0088; pg.7-pg.8) and,

Walsh fails to disclosed an indication of the health of the first device. However, Liebenow teaches in an analogous art, that making a business decision responsive to the information wherein the information is an indication of the health of the first device in the first short distance wireless network. (0019; pg.3) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include an indication of the health of the first device in order to notify a remote device of a low battery capacity condition in a wireless communication system.

13) Regarding claim 13, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except an indication of the health of a battery. However, Liebenow teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 12, wherein the information is an indication of the health of a battery of the first device in the first short distance wireless network. (0019; pg.3) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include an indication of the health of a battery in order to notify a remote device of a low battery capacity condition in a wireless communication system.

14) Regarding claim 14, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except a replacement device. However, Liebenow teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 12, wherein the making step includes the step of providing a user of the short distance wireless network with a replacement device. (0021; pg.3) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include a replacement device in order to notify a remote device of a low battery capacity condition in a wireless communication system.

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15) Regarding claim 15, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except a replacement battery. However, Liebenow teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 13, wherein the making step includes the step of providing a user of the short distance wireless network with a replacement battery. (0021; pg.3) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include a replacement battery in order to notify a remote device of a low battery capacity condition in a wireless communication system.

16) Regarding claim 16, Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 1, wherein the making step includes the step of downloading a software component to the first device in the first short distance wireless, wherein the software component provides a service to the first short distance wireless network. (0071-0074; pg.6)

17) Regarding claim 17, Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 1, wherein the making step includes the step of generating an invoice for a user of the first short distance wireless network. (0071-0074; pg.6)

18) Regarding claim 18, Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 17, wherein the invoice includes a first charge for a first manufacturer device in the first short distance wireless network. (0071-0074; pg.6)

19) Regarding claim 19, Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 17, wherein the invoice includes a first charge for the first device, in the first short distance wireless network, transferring a first type of data on the WAN (0088; pg.7-pg.8) and a second charge for the first device transferring a second type of data on the WAN. (0071-0074; pg.6)

20) Regarding claim 20, Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 17, wherein the invoice includes a first charge for a first type of device, in the first short distance wireless network, for

accessing the WAN (0088; pg.7-pg.8) and a second charge for a second type of device, in the first short distance wireless network, accessing the WAN. (0071-0074; pg.6)

21) Regarding claim 21, Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 19, wherein the transferring the first type of data is during a first period of time and the transferring the second type of data is during a second period of time. (0071-0074; pg.6)

22) Regarding claim 22, Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 1, wherein the making step includes the step of generating a pricing plan for a user of the first short distance wireless network responsive to the information. (0071-0074; pg.6)

23) Regarding claim 23, Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 1, wherein the making step includes the step of providing a promotional plan for a first user of the first short distance wireless network and a second user of a the second short distance wireless network. (0072; pg.6)

24) Regarding claim 24, Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 23, wherein the providing a promotional plan step includes providing the first user a device, at a discounted cost, for the first short distance wireless network. (0071-0074; pg.6)

25) Regarding claim 25, Walsh et al. disclosed A method for making a business decision, comprising the steps of:

transferring the first device information from a first device (103; fig.1; 0042-0043; pg.3) in a short distance wireless network to a second device in the short distance wireless network; transferring the first device information from the second device (111; fig.1; 0042-0043; pg.3) to a third device in a Wide Area Network ("WAN") (0088; pg.7-pg.8) and

Walsh fails to disclosed step of obtaining user information from a database. However, Liebenow teaches in an analogous art, that providing a user of the short distance wireless network with an

object responsive to the first device information and user information, wherein the providing step further includes the step of obtaining user information from a database in the WAN. (0024; pg.4 & 0019; pg.3) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include step of obtaining user information from a database in order to notify a remote device of a low battery capacity condition in a wireless communication system.

26) Regarding claim 26, Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 25, wherein the second device is a cellular telephone. (111; fig.1; 0043; pg.3)

27) Regarding claim 27, Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 26, wherein the first device is a BluetoothTM device communicating with a cellular telephone. (0043; pg.3)

29) Regarding claim 29, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except an indication of a battery life. However, Liebenow teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 25, wherein the first device information includes an indication of a battery life of the device and the object is a battery. (0019; pg.3) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include an indication of a battery life in order to notify a remote device of a low battery capacity condition in a wireless communication system.

30) Regarding Claim 30, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except an indication of the battery. However, Liebenow teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 29, wherein the providing step includes the step of mailing the battery to the user. (Page.3;0020). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include an indication of the battery in order to notify a remote device of a low battery capacity condition in a wireless communication system.

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31) Regarding claim 31, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except information includes a health of the first device. However, Liebenow teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 25, wherein the first device information includes a health of the first device and the object includes a replacement first device. (0019; pg.3) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include information includes a health of the first device in order to notify a remote device of a low battery capacity condition in a wireless communication system.

32) Regarding claim 32, Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 25, wherein the first device information is a telecommunication usage of the first device on the WAN and the object is an invoice for charges associated with the telecommunication usage. (0071-0074; pg.6)

33) Regarding claim 33 Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 32, wherein the user information includes a pricing plan of the user and the WAN includes a cellular network. (0071-0074; pg.6)

34) Regarding claim 34 Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 33, wherein the charges are a function of a device type. (0071-0074; pg.6)

35) Regarding claim 35 Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 33, wherein the charges are a function of the period of time of the telecommunication usage. (0071-0074; pg.6)

36) Regarding claim 36 Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 33, wherein the charges area function of the type of data transferred during the telecommunication usage. (0071-0074; pg.6)

37) Regarding claim 37 Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 25, wherein the information is a telecommunication usage on a WAN and the object is a message for limiting the telecommunication usage. (0071-0074; pg.6)

39) Regarding claim 39 Walsh et al. disclosed The method of claim 38, wherein the generating a short-range radio signal is responsive to a user input. (0043; pg.3)

40) Regarding Claim 40, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except an information of the health of a battery generated periodically. However, Liebenow teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 38, wherein the generating a short-range radio signal is generated periodically. (0020; pg.3). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include an information of the health of a battery generated periodically in order to notify a remote device of a low battery capacity condition in a wireless communication system.

41) Regarding claim 41, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except a threshold value and a device value. However, Liebenow teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 38, wherein the generating a short-range radio signal is responsive to a comparison between a threshold value and a device value. (0021; pg.3) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include a threshold value and a device value in order to notify a remote device of a low battery capacity condition in a wireless communication system.

43) Regarding Claim 43, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except an information of the health of a battery generated periodically. However, Liebenow teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 42, wherein the request message is generated periodically. (0020; pg.3). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include an information of the health of a battery generated periodically in order to notify a remote device of a low battery capacity condition in a wireless communication system.

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46) Regarding Claim 46, Walsh disclosed The method of claim 25, wherein the first device is selected from a group consisting of a desktop computer, a laptop computer, a personal digital assistant, a headset, a pager, a printer, a watch, a thin terminal, a digital camera and an equivalent. (0043; pg.3)

47) Regarding Claim 47, Walsh disclosed The method of claim 25, wherein the short distance wireless network is a BluetoothTM network. (0042; pg.3)

48) Regarding Claim 48, Walsh disclosed A method for providing a user with a battery, comprising the steps of

generating a short-range radio signal (103; fig.1; 0042-0043; pg.3);;

generating a cellular signal, containing the information, from the cellular device to a processing device in a wide area network (0042-0043; pg.3); and,

Walsh fails to disclosed an indication of the health of the first device. However, Liebenow teaches in an analogous art, that containing information regarding a battery life of a device, from the device in a short distance wireless network to a cellular device; providing the user of the short distance wireless network with the battery for the device responsive to the information..

(0019; pg.3) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include an indication of the health of the first device in order to notify a remote device of a low battery capacity condition in a wireless communication system.

49) Regarding Claim 49, Walsh disclosed A method for billing (fee, charge; 0071-0074; pg.6) a user of a telecommunication network, comprising the steps of-

generating a short-range radio signal, containing usage information of a device on the telecommunication network, from the device in a short distance wireless network to a cellular device; (0071-0074; pg.6)

generating a cellular signal, containing the usage information, from the cellular device to a processing device in the telecommunication network; (0071-0074; pg.6) and, providing the user with an invoice (fee, charge; 0071-0074; pg.6) for charges associated with the usage information. (0071-0074; pg.6)

50) Regarding Claim 50, Walsh disclosed A system for providing an object to a user of a short distance wireless network, comprising:

a device (103; fig.1; 0042-0043; pg.3) to generate a short-range radio signal containing device information;

a cellular device (111; fig.1; 0042-0043; pg.3) for to generate a cellular signal, containing the device information, responsive to the short-range radio signal; and,

a processing device, having a database containing user information, to provide an object to the user responsive to the device information and the user information. (0071-0074; pg.6)

51) Regarding Claim 51, Walsh disclosed The system of claim 50, wherein the processing device is in a wide area network and the object is an invoice (fee, charge; 0071-0074; pg.6) for usage of the device on the wide area network.

52) Regarding claim 52, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except information includes the battery life. However, Liebenow teaches in an analogous art, that The system of claim 50, wherein the object is a battery and the device information includes the battery life of the device. (0019; pg.3) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

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at the time of invention to include information includes the battery life in order to notify a remote device of a low battery capacity condition in a wireless communication system.

53) Regarding claim 53, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except information includes the status of the device. However, Liebenow teaches in an analogous art, that The system of claim 50, wherein the object is a replacement device and the device information includes the status of the device. (0019; pg.3) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include information includes the status of the device in order to notify a remote device of a low battery capacity condition in a wireless communication system.

54) Regarding Claim 54, Walsh disclosed An article of manufacturer, including a computer readable medium (0043; pg.3), comprising:

a short-range (103; fig.1; 0042-0043; pg.3) radio software component to receive a short-range radio signal, containing a usage information of a device (111; fig.1; 0042-0043; pg.3) on a wide area network, in a short distance wireless network responsive to a message request; and, a cellular software component to generate a cellular signal, containing the usage information of the device, in the cellular network. (0071-0074; pg.6)

Claims 3-4, 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walsh et al. in view of Barnett.

3) Regarding claim 3, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except a 2.4 GHz transceiver..However, Barnett teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 1, wherein

the obtaining step includes the step of obtaining the information from a device having a 2.4 GHz transceiver. (Col.6; 29-35) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include a 2.4 transceiver in order to operate remotely.

4) Regarding Claim 4, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except a 5.7 GHz transceiver. However, Barnett teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 1, wherein the obtaining step includes the step of obtaining the information from a device having a 5.7 GHz transceiver. (Col.6; 29-35) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include a 5.7 GHz transceiver in order to operate remotely.

44) Regarding claim 44, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except a 2.4 GHz transceiver. However, Barnett teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 25, wherein the obtaining step includes the step of obtaining the information from a device having a 2.4 GHz transceiver. (Col.6; 29-35) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include a 2.4 transceiver in order to operate remotely.

45) Regarding Claim 45, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except a 5.7 GHz transceiver. However, Barnett teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 25, wherein the obtaining step includes the step of obtaining the information from a device having a 5.7 GHz transceiver. (Col.6; 29-35) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include a 5.7 GHz transceiver in order to operate remotely.

Claims 5-6, 8, 10, 38, & 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walsh et al. in view of Stanforth.

5) Regarding Claim 5, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except a cellular modem. However, Stanforth teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 1, wherein, transferring step includes transferring the information from a cellular modem to the second device. (0047; pg.5) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include a cellular modem in order to provide the capability of interconnection with the cellular network.

6) Regarding Claim 6, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except a cellular modem. However, Stanforth teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 5, wherein the transferring the information from the cellular modem step is in response to a request from the second device in the WAN. (0047; pg.5) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include a cellular modem in order to provide the capability of interconnection with the cellular network.

8) Regarding Claim 8, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except a cellular modem. However, Stanforth teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 5, wherein the transferring information from the cellular modem is generated in response to a user input. (0047; pg.5) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include a cellular modem in order to provide the capability of interconnection with the cellular network.

10) Regarding Claim 10, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except an Internet Protocol. However, Stanforth teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 1, wherein the obtaining step further includes obtaining the information in an Internet Protocol ("IP") packet. (0047; pg.5) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include an Internet Protocol in order to provide the capability of interconnection with the internet.

38) Regarding Claim 38, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except the third device. However, Stanforth teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 25, wherein the transferring the first device information from the first device to the second device includes generating a short-range signal from the first device to the second device and wherein the transferring the first device information from the second device to the third device includes generating a cellular signal from the second device to a processing device in the WAN. (0038; pg.4). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include the third device in order to provide an ad hoc peer to peer radio access system that has capability of interconnection with the switched cellular network.

42) Regarding Claim 42, Walsh disclosed all the particulars of the claim except the third device. However, Stanforth teaches in an analogous art, that The method of claim 26, wherein the transferring, the first device information from the second device to the third device step further comprises the step of: generating a cellular signal, containing the first device information, responsive to a request message. (0038; pg.4). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time of invention to include the third device in order to provide an ad hoc peer to peer radio access system that has capability of interconnection with the switched cellular network.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

Claims 55-57 are allowable.

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

Claims 7-10 are allowed based on Fox, Arnold, Jeffrey (WO 95/21499) and Lipp et al.

Regarding claims 55-57, Fox, Arnold, Jeffrey (WO 95/21499) and Lipp et al. fails to disclose a first device, having a battery, in a short distance wireless network; storing a usage information of the first device accessing the first server; transferring the usage information to a second server in the WAN; providing an invoice to a user of the short distance wireless network responsive to the usage information; obtaining a battery information regarding a health of the battery in the first device; transferring the battery information to a third server; and, providing a replacement battery to a user of the short distance wireless network responsive to the battery information.

Therefore, the claims 55-57, are allowed.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sharad Rampuria whose telephone number is 703-308-4736. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thu. (6:30-4:00) alternate Fri. ( 6:30-3:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on 703-308-5318. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-4700.

SK  
July 11, 2003

  
WILLIAM TROST  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600